

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI NO. 76.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1796.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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Kahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

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Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
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Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.
Dentist.

Alakea Street, Between Hotel and
Beretania Streets.
Hours, 9 to 4. Telephone 615.

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and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.

For sale in Honolulu by all book and
news dealers.

The aluminum works at Niagara
Falls will soon be turning out 10,000
pounds of aluminum a day; the total
output of this metal in the United
States for 1895 was 850,000 pounds.

REGATTA DAY WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.

Crowds Watched Events and
Enjoyed Them.

FOUL RACE A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Yacht Races Were Slow But Pleasant—Bonnie
Dundee the Winner—Sharks Cause Consta-
tion—Kilauea Hou Boys Make a Winning.
Natives Excel in Swimming and Diving.

When, on the morning of June 8th, 1896, the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives reported on House Bill No. 59, relating to national holidays, Representative Robertson as chairman and introducer of the bill, said, among other things:



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pounds of aluminum a day; the total
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OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

Following are the judges, the H. R. A.
Regatta Committee and others who

should be given the greatest credit for
the able manner in which they con-
ducted the races, and especially for the
dispatch with which they handled every-
thing:

Judges—Captain J. A. King, Lieuten-
ant Stanworth of the U. S. S. Adams,
and F. S. Dodge.

Regatta Committee of Hawaiian
Rowing Association, in charge of the
regatta—David Kawanakoa, Leilani;
W. A. Wall, Healan, and W. C. Parke,
Mortie.

Time Keepers—Frank Kruger and S.
Wahlen.

Starter—C. B. Wilson.

Clerk of the Course—Badly Needed.

FIRST CLASS YACHTS.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the signal
gun, a bomb fired from the judges' stand
anchored just off the Pacific Mail
wharf and on a line with the Kaimiloa
anchored in Naval Row, announced the
first class yacht race, the first on the
program, for two prizes of \$50 and \$25.

Course—From starting point on line
with judges' stand, out the channel be-
tween buoys and leaving spar and bell
buoys on port side; then to stake boat
of Waikiki, keeping it on the port side
when rounding; thence to flag boat off
Quarantine island, keeping it on star-
board side when rounding; thence to
spar buoy, keeping it on port side,
passing in channel to starting point.

Entries—Helene, by Wm. G. Irwin;
Rescue, by C. Johnson; Hawaii and
Bonnie Dundee, by W. Luther Wilcox.

Time of starting—Helene, 9 hrs., 1
min., 57 secs.; Bonnie Dundee, 9 hrs.,
1 min., 58 secs.; Rescue, 9 hrs., 11
mins., 6 secs.

The Helene, sailed by Captain Ma-
cauley, went scudding away toward
Waikiki as if she meant business, and
the Bonnie Dundee went along as if
there was nothing in the world to
bother the even tenor of her way. The
Hawaii and Rescue followed at about
equal distances out the channel. The
Helene seemed to be gaining all the
while on the stretch out toward Dia-
mond Head, but it was not for long.
The Bonnie began to fly and gained a
good deal on the turn, going past the
channel in the direction of Barber's
Point quite a distance ahead. It was
just about this time that a man was
seen to climb the mast of the Helene,
and out flew the spinnaker of the yacht.
In a little while she had come abreast

6 mins., 46 secs.; Hawaii, 9 hrs., 10
mins., 12 secs.; Rescue, 9 hrs., 11 mins.,
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ed the crew of the "Pilot" in the six-oared whale boat race, together with five other natives.

This race was very close, as in the case of the six-oared whale boat, the natives finishing a very few seconds ahead of the Adams crew.

Time—"Aloha," 29 mins., 26 secs.; "U. S. S. Adams," 29 mins., 30 secs.

ALONG THE WHARVES.

The Waikiki half of the Pacific Mall wharf was curtained off with a large sail for the accommodation of any and all. Seats numbering over 200 were placed in rows and nearly all these were occupied.

The Hawaiian Band was stationed near by and played catchy airs throughout the day. The music could be heard all about the wharves and on the various vessels, making the day all the more pleasant.

WITH THE MYRTLES.

The Myrtle Boat Club house was crowded throughout the day, there being a very large number of ladies present. The new lanai was the attractive spot of the club house, and it was here that dancing and merry converse was indulged in, with the pretty decorations in flags and greens giving the place a holiday appearance.

Among the many people present were Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, Miss Judd, Consul and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt, Miss Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. Hay Wodehouse, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. F. Kruger, Mrs. J. Winter, Mrs. W. Wagener, Mrs. Carlo Long, Mrs. Malcolm Brown, Mrs. Captain Weir, Mrs. George Smithies, Mrs. Jas. L. Torbert, Misses Parker (2), Roth, Young (2), Afong (3), Robertson (3), Smithies, Wall, Brickwood, Lishman (2), Nolte, Mossman (2), Grace, Hattie McGuire, Etta Daniels, Low, Angus, and a large number of others. The men were mostly all members of the Myrtle Boat Club.

IN THE EVENING.

A dance was given by the Myrtles in the evening, and this proved one of the most pleasant occasions that has ever been given in the club house. The moonlight served to light up the new lanai sufficiently for the dance, and the soft music by a band of native singers placed the affair decidedly in the realm of the romantic.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Paris, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Higgins, Misses Roth, Wall, Buchanan (2), Grace and quite a number of others.

WITH THE HEALANIS.

The Headani boys had their house decorated in artistic style, and a large number of the friends of the club turned out to see the races. The Kauai Club of native singers made the day a delightful one for the visitors.

Among those present were Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Mersberg, Misses Perry, Bruns, May Allmand and many others.

NOTES.

Captain Campbell rescued David Kawanakon's hat from the hungry sharks.

The P. M. S. S. Aztec did good work at sprinkling coal dust all over people who happened to be within a radius of a half mile. There was no time for a holiday.

Along about 11 a. m. a large shark made its appearance between the Aztec and the judges' stand. Three native boys in the water found themselves in shore boats before they really knew where they were.

The camera fenders were out in force. Everything was taken with the exception of Kimokeo in the diving contest.

A clerk of the course was an officer very much needed. Shore boats kept getting in the different courses continually.

After the foul in the Myrtle-Healanis four-oared sliding seat race the Myrtles challenged the Healanis to a race for blood, but this has not been accepted yet. The judges were in favor of rowing it immediately after the foul. The race may be rowed in a day or two.

The thanks of the Advertiser are due the Judges, the Regatta Committee and the Time Keepers for many courtesies extended its representative on board the judges' stand.

Captain Saunders and friends occupied the highest position on the Aztec—not the smoke stack.

LIVELY HOE CONTEST.

Two Chinamen Get Into a Fight Over Water Rights.

A quarrel over water rights resulted in two badly cut up Chinamen Thursday afternoon.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock a Chinaman burst into Captain Parker's yard on Lilihi street and conveyed the intelligence that there would be serious trouble in just a little while.

Looking out the back way Captain Parker saw a dozen or more Chinamen running down from the rice fields mauka of his place. Each was armed with a hoe and although running from different directions, all seemed to be making for some definite spot.

Captain Parker went out and intercepting them, asked what the evidently hostile demonstration meant.

Among the number was one Chinaman who, from the appearance of gashes on his face and a thumb, nearly severed, gave pretty good evidence of his having been in a recent fracas. He told Captain Parker that he had got into a fight with a Chinaman from the rice fields just makai of his place. The gang from the mauka fields were on their way down to "do up" the individual.

Upon investigation it was found that the Chinaman from makai had been to the upper boundary of his fields attending to the water and, upon the arrival of the noon hour, had gone down to get something to eat.

The Chinaman from mauka took advantage of this and diverted the course of the water into his own fields.

There was a meeting soon after this and the hoe contest which resulted in the arrest of both men.

POLICE BUDGET.

Arrests Made on the Sabbath Show That Many People are Lively.

George Houghtaling's Place Again Raided. Sweet Emelie Says She Drank Nothing at All but Gin, Wine, Etc.

Captain Scott and others arrested Ah Kut, a Chinese woman, Saturday night, for having opium in her possession. Two half tins of opium, a scales and several lichee nuts were found in her room opposite the "Saratoga" road on the Waikiki road.

Early yesterday morning Marshal Brown and Detective Kaapa arrested George Houghtaling on the charges of exposing spirituous liquor for sale and of selling the same at a certain date last month.

Another raid was made in the Cape Horn district in which five Hawaiians and three barrels of swipes were captured.

Between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock last night the Salvation Army with Captain Zimmers and Lieutenant Monroe at the head were holding service at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets in about the same place they were Thursday night when they were told to move on. Officer Paddison who was on duty at the place mentioned Thursday night and who gave the Salvation Army people the warning, walked up to the ladies at the head of affairs and told them that his orders were not to allow them there. They refused to move so they were marched to the police station with the remainder of the army and a crowd of some fifty spectators following. At the police station the captain and Lieutenant were released on their own recognizance and to appear in the police court Monday morning.

Nearby was arrested Sunday night for profanity. When asked what she had been drinking she replied, "Oh, nothing but a lot of wine, swipes, gin and okolehao."

Shortly before this arrest Lieutenant Wells came in with four Chinamen from Kakaako who were saluting the moon with Chinese bombs. There were others at Waikiki, Paou and Kapalama who were doing the same thing, but they made themselves scarce.

Some Chinamen were having a good time among themselves in a house on Maunakea street between 8 and 9 o'clock Sunday night when two of the number got into an argument over the fullness of the moon as being in any way applicable to themselves. One of them picked up a hammer and hit the other over the forehead, dimming the latter's vision. He was sent to the hospital and his antagonist spent the night in a cell.

At 10:30 Sunday night the Chinamen who keeps the fruit and soda water stand near Luce's salesrooms on Fort street went to the police station and complained of rough treatment on the part of an officer. Soon after this officer in question appeared and stated that he had told the Chinaman to shut up his shop and that he had refused to do this. Another case of a prison cell.

Russian Frank and Leo Scott were arrested for furious and heedless driving at Makai Island during the band concert Sunday afternoon. They ran into a brake containing a lady and came very near causing a bad smash up.

IT SAVES THE CROUPY CHILDREN.

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sail on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—Kellam & Ourren. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE SONG OF THE OX WAGON.

This is the song of the straining span, the tune of the tattered tilt, Of the slow essays in perilous ways of the wagon stoutly built.

The song that was sung in the ancient tongue, when the days of the world dawned gray.

The creaking croon of the disselboom, the song that is sung today.

East and west and south and north the first-born herdsmen spread.

From the waters clear of the high Pamir, from the ancient Oxus bed;

On and on to the plains of the Don their creaking wagons ran,

And the disselboom showed out the doom that has given the earth to man.

Over the sands of the thirsty lands, under a brazen sky,

Where the only law men bow before is the law of the assgeal;

Forth and forth to the dim far north where the broad Zambesi flows,

Still today in the ancient way the rumbling wagon goes.

Through the forest ways where the wild things graze, the dappled, the fawn, the gray;

Where the tall "Kameel" at sunset steals like ghosts to the silent vley,

Where the lions drink at the ready brink of the slowly shallowing pan,

The disselboom shows out the doom that has given the earth to man.

Slowly and slow the wagons go by thicker and thorn and pool,

But their thin path traced on the homeless waste is the road of the coming rule;

And in dread of that track the wild sinks back, and the thief and the beast give place.

To the farm and field and the yearly yield of the men of the wiser race,

East and west and south and north, from the days of the dawn till now,

Ere grass was burned or sod was turned by the share of the furrowing plow.

This was the tune of the tattered tilt, the song of the straining span.

How the disselboom points out the doom that has given the earth to man.

—St. James' Gazette.

THE DAYS GONE BY.

Oh, the days gone by! Oh, the days gone by!

The apple in the orchard and the pathway through the rye,

The chirrup of the robin and the whistle of the quail,

As he piped across the meadows, sweet as any nightingale;

When the bloom was on the clover and the blue was in the sky,

And my happy heart brimmed over, in the days gone by.

In the days gone by, when my naked feet were tripped

By the honeysuckle tangles, where the water lilies dipped,

And the ripple of the river lapped the moss along the brink,

Where the placid eyed and lazy footed cattle came to drink,

And the tilting snipe stood fearless of the truant's wayward cry,

And the splashing of the swimmer, in the days gone by.

Oh, the days gone by! Oh, the days gone by!

The music of the laughing lip, the lustre of the eye;

The childish faith in fairies, and Aladdin's magic ring,

The simple, soul-reposing, glad belief in everything,

When life was like a story, holding neither sob nor sigh,

In the golden, golden glory of the days gone by.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

OLD STORY, BUT GOOD.

A story told of Horace Greeley relates that an acquaintance of his got offended at one of the articles in the Tribune, went to the office and put an end to his subscription. Later in the day he met the editor and said: "Mr. Greeley, I've stopped your paper."

"Have you?" queried Horace, adding, "Well, that's too bad."

And the old white hat went on its way. The next morning Greeley encountered his former subscriber again and accosted him with, "I thought you had stopped the Tribune?" "So I did." "Then there must be some mistake," replied Horace, "for I just came from the office, and when I left the presses were running as usual, the clerks were as busy as ever, the compositors were hard at work, and the business was going on the same as yesterday and the day before." "Oh," ejaculated the old subscriber, "I didn't mean that I had stopped the paper, I stopped only my own copy of it because I didn't like one of your editorials." "Pshaw," retorted Greeley, "it wasn't worth taking up my time to tell you such a trifle as that. My dear sir, if you expect to control the utterances of the Tribune by the purchase of one copy a day, or if you think to find any newspaper worth reading that will never express convictions at right angles with your own, you are doomed to disappointment. The Tribune would not be deserving of respect if it could be so coerced by the threat of the loss of one subscriber, or a hundred, or a thousand, or every one it has, to refrain from telling the truth as it sees it. My friend, this is a free country, and the man who does not give freedom of opinion to others does not deserve it himself. Good-bye."

—Montgomery Ward & Co.

1110-112 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1896.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refresh- ing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Malaria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sales of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s., 1d., 2s., 5s. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.

J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

CHAMPIONSHIP '96 GOES TO THE STARS

Pitcher Woods Plays Out at
End of Sixth Inning.

LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

Hoodlumism Left Out—Policemen Keep the
Crowds Quiet—Two or Three Accidents
Change the Results—Some Good Playing
on Both Teams—Enthusiasm at the Close.

Nearly one thousand interested persons witnessed the deciding game between the Stars and First Regiments Saturday afternoon, and it required six stalwart policemen to keep 700 of the excited individuals from cracking their voices in shouting for the regiment team. The absence of hoodlumism and consequent vulgar remarks was noticeable, and the game made more enjoyable in consequence.

Beyond a slight disagreement on the question of privilege taken by Captain Baker to jolt Pitcher Hart as the former crossed the home plate, the game was delightfully harmonious and the regiment lost the game and the boys their coin with good grace. There were a couple of accidents, which delayed the game in all about twenty minutes; one to Cunha, which though not of a serious nature, contributed toward the result of the contest. Willis of the Stars collided with Cummings, which for a time looked as if the Stars would have to put a substitute in his place, but he pulled himself together and by excellent batting helped materially to pile up the runs for his club. Cunha's mishap was in having the flesh near his thumb nail knocked off, so that he could not throw to second, and in trying to put a man out he was obliged to throw to the pitcher and depend on him to get the ball to second before the runner—an act in which the runner was generally successful.

Up to the end of the sixth inning the game was remarkably good, but George Wood's arm gave out then and Simerson took his place. This was the signing of the warrant which gave the game and the championship to the Stars. The ball was unmercifully batted all over the field, and the batter who put the ball to center field, where Geo. Woods played, was safe for two or three bases. Even in the box George was off his feed; his in or out curves were not any more of a success than his up and down shots. If he had played as well as he did in his first game with the regiment, the greybacks would be celebrating a victory instead of suffering under the lash of defeat.

FIRST INNING.

Baker led off with a hit to short and made first by a fumble. Simerson then struck out and Cummings hit for one and sent Baker to second, and a passed ball took him home. Cummings took third, and W. Woods' hit to third gave him first and Cummings a tally. Gleason went out at first and Cunha followed.

W. Wilder and Willis went out on hits to Gleason, and Hart flew out to Simerson at center.

SECOND INNING.

George Woods struck out, Carlyle flew out to Lishman and Luhiwa followed to Pryce.

H. Wilder went out on a fly to Luhiwa, in which the latter distinguished himself. Pryce hit to short for a base, and a wild throw by Cummings gave him third. Lishman hit to short and a fumble by Cummings gave him first, and Pryce came home. Sam Woods struck out and Lishman stole second and third. Babbitt hit to short and out.

THIRD INNING.

Baker went out at first and Simerson struck out. Cummings took first on balls, stole second and made third on a wild throw. W. Woods high fly gave him first and brought Cummings home. A wild pitch by Hart gave Woods second, but he was left there by Gleason striking out.

Ross flew out to Simerson at center, W. Wilder hit for a base and stole second, Willis took first on balls. Hart hit to second and a bunt by Woods gave him an opportunity to reach first. H. Wilder flew to Cummings and out. W. Wilder ran for home, but he was neatly put out by W. Woods.

FOURTH INNING.

Cunha flew out to center field. G. Woods made first. Carlyle hit for one and Woods took second, a wild pitch carried him to third and Carlyle to second. Luhiwa struck out and Baker went out at first on hit to Hart.

Pryce sent the ball to left for a two bagger. Lishman made first on a fly muffed by Cummings. Pryce out at second and Babbitt flew out to Gleason.

FIFTH INNING.

Simerson and Cummings struck out. W. Woods hit to left for one and Gleason put out at first.

Ross flew out to W. Woods. W. Wilder struck out. Willis hit to left

for one. Hart took first on balls. Pryce's hit to right brought Wilder home and Willis stole in. Sam Woods struck out.

SIXTH INNING.

Cunha struck to third and out. G. Woods flew out at right. Carlyle hit safe for a two bagger and stole third where he was left by Luhiwa being caught out at center field.

Babbitt flew out to Cummings. Ross took first on balls and stole second. W. Wilder and Willis struck out.

The rest of the game was made up of a succession of hits off Simerson and miserable playing by the regiment nine. Following is the score:

STARS.						
T.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Wilder, W.	ss. 6	1	1	0	2	0
Willis, lb.	6	2	3	11	0	0
Hart, p.	6	3	2	0	11	0
Wilder, H. c.	5	1	1	8	2	0
Pryce, b.	5	1	2	2	4	2
Lishman, 3b.	5	2	3	1	0	0
Woods, S. cf.	5	2	2	0	2	0
Babbitt, rf.	5	1	0	2	0	0
Ross, D. If.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	48	14	16	27	20	2

FIRST REGIMENT.

T.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Baker, 1b	5	1	1	7	0	0
Simerson, cf.	p. 5	0	1	2	2	0
Cummings, ss	4	2	1	2	2	3
Woods, W.	2b. 4	0	3	3	4	0
Gleason, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Cunha, c.	4	0	0	7	0	0
Woods, G. p. cf.	4	0	1	0	5	2
Carlyle, rf.	4	0	2	1	0	1
Luhiwa, If.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	38	3	10	24	15	8

Time of game, 1 hour and 55 minutes. Runs earned—Stars, 6; First Regiment, 1.

Base on balls—By Hart, 1; by Woods, 3; by Simerson, 1. Struck out—By Hart, 8; by G. Woods, 5; by Simerson, 1.

Left on bases—Stars, 10; First Regiment, 8.

Two-base hits—Willis, Hart, S. Woods, Gleason and Carlyle.

Three-base hits—Lishman and Ross.

Double plays—H. Wilder and Pryce, and W. Woods.

Passed balls—H. Wilder, 1; Cunha, 2.

Wild pitches—Hart, 3.

Umpires—H. M. Whitney Jr., and G. Lucas.

Score—A. Perry.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

Germany has 19,476 postoffices, England 17,587, and France only 7,346.

The smell of finely scraped horse radish is said to be a cure for headache.

Denmark allows every subject, male or female, who is sixty years of age a small pension.

The undertakers of Louisville, Ky., have decided that they will henceforth call themselves "morticians."

Queen Victoria desires no commemorative celebrations before the full 60 years of her reign have been completed.

The revenue of the South African Republic is derived from land sales, stock-rents, customs, hut-tax, stamp, transport dues, and principally from licenses on the gold fields.

Ex-Premier Crispis is undergoing a course of mud baths near Padua. Besides suffering from gout he is afflicted with weakness of the spine, and is likewise almost entirely blind.

Persia's Shah, recollecting the glorious time his late father had in Europe, has notified the Russian, British, German and French Governments that he proposes to visit their capitals before long.

A correspondent of the Boston "Transcript" suggests as a memorial of Harriet Beecher Stowe the erection in Washington of a national institute and hospital as a training school for colored nurses.

Annoyed, subjected to indignity by cyclists who persist in using a private path on his lands, Judge John O. Smith of Savannah, Ga., has planted 500 yards of it with broken glass and publicly announced his act.

The official cholera returns from Cairo show that on August 9th and 10th there were throughout Egypt 322 deaths from cholera. Since the outbreak of the disease this year there have been 13,986 deaths.

Just as Germany is the land of short sight, so it is the land of stuttering. At the present time there are over 100,000 stuttering children in the national schools. The infirmity, indeed, is supposed to be contagious.

Among the many things that will command recognition for Viceroy Li Hung Chang as distinguished visitor is the fact that he will be one of the few Chinaman who get into this country without being smuggled.—Washington Star.

The crow was employed in ancient times, and presumably was not found to be a great success; but the falcon possesses several advantages over the pigeon. If not so fast, it has greater staying powers and can support a heavier dispatch.

The French people are afraid that after the Czar visits Germany, Denmark and Austria he may conclude to visit Paris. While they would be glad to see him, there is no place in order for his reception, and it would cost a large sum of money to get one ready.

Laurier, the new Canadian Premier, might have made a fortune and a reputation at the bar, but he rarely goes into court. He is poor, and it is said

that if he were to die now his estate would not amount to more than \$2000. He is considered the most pleasing orator in Canada, and gained great fame by the first speech he made when he took his seat in the House of Commons.

Long Tom; Madison was "The Father of the Constitution," Monroe was the "Last Cocked Hat," and John Quincy Adams the "Old Man Eloquent."

Persons who think that the humorists do violence to the facts when they poke fun at the Western affection for whiskers should write, says the New York Sun, for particulars to Cynthia, Ky., where the fashion of going clean shaven has recently made progress. Parting with the mustache is something the community has been unable to forgive, and complaints abound there about the plain lip, the furrowed lip, the long lip, the short lip, the broad lip, the narrow lip, the oleaginous lip, and even the "harelip, cowlip, tulip and the rosette"—whatever that may be—which obtrude themselves on an unprotected people.

Duelling on bicycles is reported to be a new diversion in Spain. Two members of the bicycle club of Granada recently met in a knife duel, which is probably the first encounter of the kind ever fought upon wheels. Accompanied by their seconds, they wheeled out some distance on the road to Malaga, to a secluded spot. There, posted 700 feet apart, at a sign they wheeled toward each other, each directing his machine with his left hand, and brandishing in the right that terrible knife of Spain—the navaja. At the first clash Perez pierced the left arm of Moreno, but at the third encounter Moreno thrust his knife into Perez's right breast. In a few minutes the latter died of internal hemorrhage.—"Gentleman's Magazine."

About 3,000 people came together at the recent reunion of the Smith family at Penpack, N. J. This was probably only a State convention. At any rate a National convention of Smiths would exceed in point of numbers the gigantic Christian Endeavor convention.

Prince Max, the nephew of King Albert of Saxony, who was recently consecrated to the Roman Catholic priesthood, after having officially renounced his right to the succession as Prince of the royal house, will begin his ecclesiastical career in England.

The following are said by a Swiss hunter to have been found near the nest of an eagle he recently discovered in the Alps: A hare, 27 chamois' feet, 4 pigeons' feet, 30 pheasants' feet, 11 heads of fowls, 18 heads of grouse, and the remains of a number of rabbits, marmots and squirrels.

The Colorado State Board of Health in its recent annual report holds it to be a duty to see that the indiscriminate transportation of sick people is forbidden. The board claims that a variety of diseases are propagated by the traveling of sick people from one place to another.

After Lord Leighton's death his executors were ready to accept £35,000 for his house at Kensington and its contents. If any one had purchased the property he would have made a wonderfully good bargain, for the recent sale of the contents of the house realized more than £35,000 while the house itself is worth £15,000.

Anne Brown Adams, the eldest of John Brown's three daughters, is having a painful experience with poverty in California. After her house burned down some time since she was forced to seek shelter in a blacksmith shop. She has six children and an invalid husband.

Rifle bullets are now photographed in their course by means of the electric spark. The camera is taken into a dark room, which the bullet is caused to traverse. As it passes the camera it is made to interrupt an electric circuit and produce a spark, which illuminates it for an instant, and enables the impression to be taken.

The Japan Diet, according to the "Electrical Review," voted \$45,000,000 for the construction of railroads, telegraphs and cables at its last session, and \$97,000,000 for the construction and purchase of war materials and ships. Since January, 1895, \$600,000,000 has been invested by the Japanese in banks, railroads and other companies.

Lady doctors are strongly opposed in Austria. The chief medical men of the empire are going to petition Parliament that entails far too great a strain on the feminine mind and body. The doctors point out that women are more suited to the profession of a chemist or to agricultural and commercial pursuits.

The eldest son of Millais, who succeeds to the baronetcy, seems to have no especial talent except as one of the gray wolf was killed recently at Cave Hills, Wyoming. The creature is said to have measured 5 feet 8 inches from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail, and was 34 inches high. From the point of the nose to the top of the head was 12 inches, and the hide and head bone weighed 20 pounds.

One can scarcely take up a German paper or magazine which does not have its special column or corner devoted to chess and its interests. The children are set to work on simple chess puzzles in their papers, while the magazines for older people present puzzles which seem almost hopeless of solution to an inexperienced player. There are chess clubs, chess rooms, chess books and chess players without number. suits.

A paper was recently read before the Paris Academy of Sciences on "The Relations Between the Expenditure of Energy of a Muscle and the Amount of Shortening it Undergoes," by M. A. Chauveau. The method of the respiratory exchanges was used in this as in previous work on the same subject. For a given amount of external work done by the muscle the energy used is smaller as the muscle is nearer to its maximum length.

The New York Press prints a list of the nicknames of some of the Presidents of the United States. Washington was "Father of His Country," "American Fabius," "The Cincinnati of the West," "The Atlas of America," "Lively Georgius," "Flower of the Forest," "Deliverer of America," "Stepfather of His Country" and "Savions of His Country." Adams was the "Colossus of Independence." Jefferson was the "Sage of Monticello" and

"Long Tom." Madison was "The Father of the Constitution." Monroe was the "Last Cocked Hat," and John Quincy Adams the "Old Man Eloquent."

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY....SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

According to the latest end-of-the-world prophet, the ice at the north pole will reach up to the sun and melt, and then will come the second deluge of the earth, with no Noah's ark for a fortunate few. If this is the case Prof. Andre was wise indeed in taking to a balloon.

Now that the reform school boys have had demonstrated to them that insubordination is no small offense, the best thing the Board of Education can do is to rule that corporal punishment shall be administered only by the superintendent. This would prevent the possibility of abuse of power by hot-headed lunas, and if properly carried out would eventually result in better discipline in the school.

A Washington Star correspondent, writing from the headquarters of the Gold Democracy, is responsible for the statement that the campaign for the third ticket will not be vigorously pushed in States where division of the vote is liable to injure the Republican party. This looks like a "scheme," and yet the Gold Democrats can hardly expect political preferment if the Republicans are victorious. Here's a queer mixture of politics and principle.

As the founders of Regatta Day, Representative Robertson and other members of the last Legislature deserve a liberal reward for meritorious thoughtfulness and an appreciation of what the people needed to break the monotony of life. Since the sporting feature of the day has been such a success, we would suggest that the members of the Legislature as well as the private citizens go to work and brace up the educators of the land before the next September holiday comes around. There is no reason in the world why the Friday previous to the third Saturday in September should not be devoted to Arbor Day exercises in the schools.

The New York World strikes a facetious vein in its discussion of the effect of Japanese competition upon the bicycle trade of the United States. Commenting upon the report that an order has been received in Japan for one hundred bicycles for the American trade it says: "We are a tolerably honest people, with occasional lapses in the matter of umbrellas, taxes and trolley fares for children. We are also a patriotic people, disposed to favor those industries which give employment to our fellow-citizens. But if the Japanese bicycle should undersell the American machine, patriotism will give way as completely as honesty gives way at the sight of an umbrella rack or of the tax schedule. There is reason to believe that in this country the desire to possess a bicycle is stronger than the desire to settle the silver question, and if Japan begins her competition with the offer of further reductions in the cost of the bicycle, she assails us at our very weakest point."

The World can afford to be facetious while Japanese bicycle competition is a remote possibility, but the time may come when the possibility will become a horse of another color—and the World will experience a sudden change to a serious vein.

When the Persian Ambassador to Austria was asked if Russia's power is increasing in Persia, he said: "Tell me where Russia is not influential today! Even here in Europe Russia operates with much skill. Russia's sphere of influence is continually increasing in the Balkan peninsula. Russia's able diplomacy has also earned many successes for her in Persia. England, on the other hand, has not always been lucky in Turkey, and the same may be said of her dealings with Persia." Since this remark was passed Russia has suffered the loss of one of its most able statesmen, Prince Lobanoff-Rostovski, whose death many London and American correspondents predict will result in a material change in the complexion of European affairs. They claim that it was fear of the Lobanoff policy which held the Powers in abeyance and paralyzed the hand that might have been extended to restore something like peace within the realms of the bloody Turk. They also claim that his aggressive policy gained practical Russian supremacy in the Chinese empire. Lord Salisbury's recent prompt action in the last Armenian outrages is taken as an evidence of new courage gained through the supposition that the Russian influence may weaken now it is divested of the directing hand of the ambitious statesman whose guiding star was, Russia the supreme power of the eastern hemis-

sphere. The proof of these predictions is yet an indefinite quantity. While the Czar is credited with having more humanity in his make up than his late prime minister the weakening of the iron handed aggressive policy is by no means a foregone conclusion. Russia has never been noted for its recognition of the rights of humanity, when the question of Russian political influence is paramount.

The Princeton University faculty have issued a pamphlet to show by letters from successful graduates that it is possible without "humiliation or loss of self respect" to go through college on about \$300 a year. As nearly every one of the leading universities of the United States could make the same showing, there is no necessity for the young man with plenty of pluck to give up the idea of college education simply because he is unfortunate enough to the poor. The \$300-a-year man, although he cannot go into society and must shun athletics to a great extent undoubtedly gets more out of his studies than the man with twice the amount at his disposal. He loses much of the good fellowship which make college memories bright spots in a man's career, but in the long run, at the end of the race, when men are measured by their intrinsic worth and ability he, in ninety-nine cases of every hundred, leads his fellow classmen. In his professional life he inclines to the practical rather than the theoretical. He has been through the mill, knows what hard bone work is and therefore is closer to actual conditions of the common people. Money has its power even in educational circles, but fortunately there are shining examples of men who have forged ahead and won laurels that money never could and never can buy.

A tax assessor has been quoted as saying that the new tax law doubles the taxes of the corporations, and presumably he refers to the sugar interests. Taking this as a basis, an evening paper urges that a more conservative method be used in ascertaining the value of the taxable property of these corporations. The question is raised whether it is advisable, in view of the confidence of local and foreign capital in Hawaiian securities, to allow the statement to go out that taxes have been doubled at one fell swoop. This of course is one way of looking at it; but under the present law the statement cannot honestly be made that taxation has been doubled. The rate of taxation remains the same, and the plan of the law passed by the last Legislature was to get at the property which for many years has practically escaped. When the report of the Minister of Finance shows, as it does, that individuals pay taxes on \$9,226,776 and corporations are taxed on property valued at \$8,537,839, and also that the corporation returns show an invested capital of \$27,000,000, one doesn't have to look very far to see one of two things: Either the individual holders have been grossly overburdened, or the corporations have been constantly escaping the payment of their proper share in the expense of carrying on the Government. The methods pursued by the tax department undoubtedly carry out the spirit of the law, which was and is to put the corporation on a par with the individual.

THE DAY RECEIVED WITH FAVOR.

The most conservative advocate of Regatta Day could not fail to pronounce the first celebration of this new holiday in Honolulu as anything but a complete success. From the tub race to the closing inning of the base ball game in the afternoon there was not an unpleasant feature to mar the enjoyment of the day for the public. Every event passed off smoothly and, excepting one race in which the boat clubs were interested, with entire satisfaction to the participants. The exception to the rule was a matter of minor importance so far as the general public is concerned, and the boat clubs will have plenty of opportunity to get up extra enthusiasm for the settlement of their differences at some later day. The program was a good one, and through the excellent work of the judges there were no unnecessary delays, so the crowd was kept amused and enthused from the beginning to the end.

The closing of the stores and general suspension of business throughout the city was the best assurance possible of the feeling of the business community toward the action of the Legislature by which an extra holiday was placed on the national calendar, and the crowds at the boat houses and along the water front left no question as to the interest the people of Honolulu take in aquatic sports. In point of numbers perhaps the native population was better represented than the foreigners, which may also be cited as another item in favor of "the new day." To put the whole thing in a nutshell, Saturday was a day which commemorated nothing and which did not demand that people should put on their "best bib and tucker" and society smile; it simply called upon the people to get to-

gether and have a good time, and that is what they did.

One thing that should not pass notice is the fact that until Honolulu has expanded beyond its present boundaries, the Honolulu harbor is by far the most popular place to hold aquatic sports, when the program includes the wide variety presented in that of Saturday. The courses are not what they might be, but taking all things into consideration, the harbor is preferable to Pearl Lochs.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

There seems to be in the minds of good many people some confusion of thought in regard to the idea intended to be expressed in the word Sovereignty, and the confusion covers also the exact political significance of the word State, or Nation. There is a mystical theory of the personality of the State which was advocated some years ago by Dr. Mulford in his book entitled, "The Nation," which had great popularity at the time of its publication. The great advances in the knowledge of the various forms of organic life in recent years, and the analogy of the body politic with its "differentiation of forms and specialization of functions," to the processes of organic life have given plausibility and attractiveness to this theory of the State as a moral personality. But to argue that because the State is made up of persons, therefore the State itself must be a person, is as illogical a statement as it would be, to borrow an illustration from a recent treatise, to say that the iceberg and the ocean are alike in form and function, because they are of the same substance chemically.

Mr. Gladstone in one of his early treatises, "The State in Its Relations with the Church," upholds the same notion of a personal entity, illustrating it by the regard paid to the name and authority of France, as something distinct from the characteristics and acts of the individuals composing the French people. He took this ground with the ulterior idea in mind of finding in it the cause and justification of an established State religion. But Macaulay in his criticism of Gladstone's opinions, in the Edinburgh Review, April, 1839, shows clearly that Gladstone's reasoning is incorrect, since the principle which he advocates would apply to all social combinations that have a collective personality. Every bank has a reputation as a corporation entirely distinct from the honor and credit of its individual stockholders.

What shall we regard as the personality in this mystical theory of State sovereignty? Some go further in their generalizations, and are loud in their denunciations of the injustice and tyranny of society. In the case of the anarchists they plot to overthrow the social system, which they hate, not individual members of it, by bombs and dynamite. Is there such an entity as State sovereignty? What is the recognized seat and manifestation of authority?

The theory of democratic government is that all legitimate authority springs from and is exercised by the people. But who are meant by the people? The suffrage, by which one function of sovereignty is supposed to be exercised, is nowhere exercised by the people as a whole. The suffrage is a privilege, not a right. Representation is a privilege, and is not concurrent with the payment of taxes. Who grants these privileges? What sovereign authority has conferred them? In the last analysis it must be conceded that it is no mere concept of the imagination, but the dominant power in any country that by virtue of its predominance makes it practicable for those who wield it to do as they will. All nations recognize this in recognizing government de facto. As the stability of the government is recognized more and more, the display of force is less and less necessary. Institutions, customs, laws, become the exponents of the sovereignty of the State. The more complex this whole organism becomes, the wider the scope of its functions, the more difficult it becomes to set it aside or to overthrow it. So many interests are involved, commercially, socially, politically, in a case of insolvency even, that other people cannot afford to have a bankrupt dealer put into the hands of a receiver. So many interests are involved in maintaining the present status of the Ottoman despotism that not even the most diabolical abuses of Turkish misrule have warranted the other great powers of Europe, or any one of them, to put a summary end to such atrocities as have been committed in the name of independent state Sovereignty.

HIS FIRST POLITICAL SPEECH.

"Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens—I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by my many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. My politics are short and sweet. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same."—Delivered at Popperville, Ill., in 1832.

Joseph H. Manley predicts that Maine will give 18,000 majority to the Republicans on the State ticket.

HILO PEOPLE WONT

HELP THEMSELVES.

The Government Not Responsible for Backwardness.

GRADING OF THE STREETS.

Rolling Stones Gather no Moss but Hiloites do-duty of the Road Board—Appropriations for Improvements Money Now Available—Delay in Grading Front Street.

Hiloites labor under the impression that the one thing needful to their earthly happiness is municipal government, whereby they might have a mayor, town council and such other officers as might appropriate sufficient money to give them a new public building, harbor and good roads.

One day spent in Hilo will impress the visitor with the idea that the place has been neglected by the Government, and another day will set them to wondering what the people have done for the town. In a conversation with a high official of the Government yesterday on the subject of Hilo improvements as it would be, to borrow an illustration from a recent treatise, to say that the iceberg and the ocean are alike in form and function, because they are of the same substance chemically.

The people do not or will not understand," said he, "that the Government has nothing to do with street grades and sidewalks. Repairs or improvements to old roads or streets are in the hands of the local road board, and if the streets of Hilo are not graded the fault is with them. Here in Honolulu, and it is the same in Hilo, appropriations are made from current receipts for improvements to old streets or roads. Surveys are made and the supervisor sets the pace.

"The appropriation from current receipts for Hilo is \$15,000, and of this amount \$4,000 is available. Out of this streets may be graded or widened as directed. The appropriation from the loan bill cannot be used on any old roads or streets, but must be used in Hawaii for new roads, wharf and breakwater. I can see no reason, under the circumstances, why Front street should have a collective personality. Every bank has a reputation as a corporation entirely distinct from the honor and credit of its individual stockholders.

What shall we regard as the personality in this mystical theory of State sovereignty? Some go further in their generalizations, and are loud in their denunciations of the injustice and tyranny of society. In the case of the anarchists they plot to overthrow the social system, which they hate, not individual members of it, by bombs and dynamite. Is there such an entity as State sovereignty? What is the recognized seat and manifestation of authority?

The theory of democratic government is that all legitimate authority springs from and is exercised by the people. But who are meant by the people? The suffrage, by which one function of sovereignty is supposed to be exercised, is nowhere exercised by the people as a whole. The suffrage is a privilege, not a right. Representation is a privilege, and is not concurrent with the payment of taxes. Who grants these privileges? What sovereign authority has conferred them? In the last analysis it must be conceded that it is no mere concept of the imagination, but the dominant power in any country that by virtue of its predominance makes it practicable for those who wield it to do as they will. All nations recognize this in recognizing government de facto. As the stability of the government is recognized more and more, the display of force is less and less necessary. Institutions, customs, laws, become the exponents of the sovereignty of the State. The more complex this whole organism becomes, the wider the scope of its functions, the more difficult it becomes to set it aside or to overthrow it. So many interests are involved, commercially, socially, politically, in a case of insolvency even, that other people cannot afford to have a bankrupt dealer put into the hands of a receiver. So many interests are involved in maintaining the present status of the Ottoman despotism that not even the most diabolical abuses of Turkish misrule have warranted the other great powers of Europe, or any one of them, to put a summary end to such atrocities as have been committed in the name of independent state Sovereignty.

"But the grade ends just there and I doubt if anything can be done toward extending it for the present. The makai side of the street for a considerable distance is claimed by Spreckels, and in consideration of the Government allowing them to extend their corner block several feet over the old line, the Spreckels' agreed to pay \$1,000 cash and give the Government the same number of feet on the other side. The money was paid promptly, but there was a dispute about the land and the case was taken into court while Judge Cooper was on the bench. Before he could render a decision he was transferred to the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the case is still undecided. If Front street is not promptly widened after the grade is again fixed, the fault will rest in the Judiciary Department rather than in the Government proper.

"You complain of the lack of sidewalks. That is solely the fault of the people whose property faces the streets. They have been used to walking in the streets and over rough roads for half a century, and it is a difficult thing to convince such people that sidewalks would be pleasanter to the younger generation of pedestrians. The people of Hilo should demand that a survey be made and the width of the sidewalks fixed; when that is accomplished it is the duty of the road board, through the supervisor, to see that the walks are made.

"If such instructions are not carried out by the property owners in Honolulu the supervisor does it and charges it to the property and forces collection. The same may be done in Hilo if the people want improvements. They must sit down and wait for the Government to do it all.

"It was not the Government funds which made Honolulu the beautiful place it is; the progressive men of the

town are responsible for a great deal of it, and without that class of men in the community Honolulu would be little better than Hilo.

"Then there's a wharf. The merchants and a majority of the citizens have been howling about a wharf for years, and the Legislature a few months ago appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose. This will come out of the loan fund. A few days ago I learned that the town leaders had agreed among themselves not to commence operations until the wharfage is equal to 10 per cent on \$50,000 per annum. I inquired of Minister King if this was the case and he told me he had never heard of it. At present the wharfage pays 10 per cent on \$40,000, but the people who use it, citizens or tourists, care nothing about that. I doubt if a fifth of the population know what the receipts are. What they want is accommodations. The Government sanctioned the appropriation, and now I am told that the people who howled loudest for it have decided to wait until the receipts increase. This is what Hilo calls progress, and these are the people who are said to have talked secession because they thought they had not obtained their rights.

"Some of the very purposes for which they want home rule may be satisfied as well under the existing laws as if there was a change, and if they had local self-government I question if the moneyed men of the place would know what to do with it."

PRESENT PROPOSED.

Foreigners in Favor of Giving a Piano to the Boys of the Y. H. I.

Music and Good Work of the Organization Appreciated—Grand Concert at the Presentation.

There were a large number of foreigners present at the entertainment of the Young Hawaiians Institute in Foster Hall Friday night and the music furnished by the boys was so much to their taste that a few of them thought they should be given some token of the appreciation of their good work.

Accordingly at the close of the entertainment an informal meeting was held and others of the foreigners present were spoken to about the matter. After short deliberation it was decided that no more acceptable or appropriate gift than a piano could be presented to the boys. At once several people pledged themselves to pay \$5 apiece toward the good cause. A self-appointed committee set the ball rolling and got up the following resolution which in a few days' time will be handed around to the friends of the Y. H. I. among the foreigners of the city:

"Whereas, the Hawaiian youth of this city have established a Mutual Benevolent Society for Hawaiians—the first ever organized in "Hawaii nei"—which they have during the past two years conducted in a very creditable manner; and as the management of their business is based on the principles which govern all others of foreign origin, which is the assured fact of the permanency of their organization.

Therefore, we undersigned foreigners being interested in the cause of these young Hawaiians, namely, "The improvement of the moral, the intellectual and the social conditions of all young Hawaiians; the comfort and relief of the sick and the encouragement of economy by savings," deeming it our duty to assist them, hereby subscribe the respective sums set opposite our names for the purchase of a piano to be presented to the Young Hawaiians Institute as a token of our aloha for the Hawaiians.

The boys of the Institute have had some inkling of what the foreigners propose to do for them and they feel more gratified that their patient work in the upbuilding of the organization has been noticed and that by foreigners.

When the piano is presented to the boys it is very probable that they will give a concert on a grander scale than any that they have yet given.

COURT NOTES.

Matters of Interest to Lawyers and Litigants.

The Harbottle-Rawlins suit for annulment of a deed was finished on Friday and taken under advisement by the Court.

Thurston and Stanley, attorneys for John A. Maguire in the Pahukela injunction proceedings, have filed a bill of costs amounting to \$25 for the purpose of having one of the parties in the suit taxed.

In the suit of Chas. T. Gulick, administrator, vs. Manuel Francisco on writ of error, the court has dismissed the suit and taxed plaintiff with costs. C. J. Creighton has noted exceptions.

William Hickey, defendant in a suit for divorce brought by Eliza A. Hickey, has been ordered to pay alimony to his wife in the sum of \$5 per week.

James Armstrong, administrator and sole legatee of the estate of Louisa Armstrong, deceased, has received his final discharge and ordered to take possession of all the property.

Judge Carter has dismissed John F.

Bowler's libel in admiralty brought against L. Ahlo.

Before the Supreme Court in banc the case of Republic of Hawaii vs. W. Kuhia et al, appeal from District Court, was yesterday argued and submitted as was the suit of Goo Kim vs. R. William Holt.

The suit of Kahoiwai et al vs. Limau, excepting from Judge Carter was argued yesterday afternoon.

MAUI COFFEE LANDS.

Commissioner Marsden Returns From Tour of Investigation.

Commissioner Marsden returned from Maui on the Claudine on Sunday where he had gone to investigate coffee lands. He found one section of the lands admirably adapted to the coffee industry excepting that the large koa forest will have to be cut down and the stumps taken out. This is necessary from the fact that coffee trees will not thrive in the near vicinity of koa.

Mr. Marsden considers the conditions there ripe for the coffee industry with this exception and many persons are taking advantage of the opportunity offered and have begun clearing the land of the koa and preparing the nurseries. He does not consider that there is any danger of materially reducing the supply of koa as where the land has been cleared thousands of young shoots from three to nine inches in length have sprung up and may be transplanted to any other section.

Mr. Marsden's next trip will be in the Waianae coffee belt, a locality in which he has great hopes, but unfortunately there is not sufficient available land in a desirable locality. In some places at Waianae trees, two years out of the nursery have branches, not occasional ones but plenty of them, containing 250 berries. As the average is a thousand berries to the pound of coffee the trees there

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

JUNE TERM, 1896.

EDWARD WOODWARD v. REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., FEAR AND WHITING, JJ.

ERROR TO THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT.

When a criminal case entitled the "Republic of Hawaii v. A. B." is prosecuted by private counsel, the Attorney General's authority to prosecute is presumed, and the constitutional provision that "prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Republic of Hawaii," is complied with.

An exception to a ruling of the court in the progress of a trial when duly noted and allowed may be assigned as a ground of error, notes as well as bills of exceptions being made by statute on writs of error part of the record for the purposes of error. The charge of the Court being made, by Sec. 2, Chap. LVI of the Laws of 1892, a part of the record, if duly excepted to and exception allowed, may be the subject of a writ of error.

An instruction that, after evidence of acts of unchastity of a prosecutrix committed repeatedly and within a year or two prior to the alleged seduction, reformation may be presumed without proof, after a reasonable lapse of time, held to be erroneous.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

The defendant was tried for the offense of seduction at the August term, 1895, of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, in which the jury disagreed, and on a second trial in said Court at the next term thereof (November) was found guilty and sentenced on the 30th of November. Within six months, to-wit, on the 14th May, 1896, a writ of error was sued out by the defendant. The assignments of error are numerous.

1st. That the case was not prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the Republic of Hawaii as required by Sec. 3, Art. 92 of the Constitution, but was prosecuted by private counsel, and it does not appear on the record that it was authorized by the Attorney General.

The case is entitled in the District Court where it originated the "Republic of Hawaii v. Edward Woodward;" it is therefore prosecuted in the name of the Republic. Private counsel prosecuted. They are noted on the minutes as "for the prosecution" in one court and as "assisting the prosecution" in another. The authority of the Attorney General as the representative of the Republic must be presumed to have been given. The question is not raised here whether a prosecution may be instituted against the will of the Attorney General. We find no error here.

All the remaining assignments of error are to various parts of the charge of the Court and rulings made during the trial. Counsel for the prosecution moved that these assignments be quashed on the ground that none of the alleged errors can be made the subject of a writ of error unless embodied in a bill of exceptions, drawn up within the time fixed by statute or rules of Court and signed by the Judge, which was not done in this case. Undoubtedly this method is convenient and would give the Appellate Court in concise form the exact questions sought to be raised, and it is sustained by authority. See *Powell on Appellate Proceedings*, Sec. 61. But having a statute defining writs of error, Chap. XCV., Laws of 1892, it must control us. Section 4 of this Act reads: "For all purposes of this Act the record shall be deemed to include all pleadings, motions, *notes* or bills of exception, exhibits, clerks' or magistrates' notes of proceedings, and if so desired by the plaintiff in error, a transcript of the evidence in the case."

We do not at all sustain the proposition that counsel may stand by and without objection allow the Court to commit errors of law and then, if in time and the sentence or judgment be not executed, ask the Appellate Court to correct the alleged errors. But by the statute exceptions properly noted and allowed may be considered as a part of the record upon which a writ of error may be based, though not brought into the form of a bill and certified by the Judge.

Upon the same reason the charge of the Court or any part thereof, if duly excepted to, may be made a part of the record upon which error may be assigned. Sec. 2 of Chap. LVI of the Laws of 1892 makes the charge or instructions of the Court a part of the record. It may be argued that this statute having no relation to the Statute of Error, would not be sufficient of itself to bring a charge of the Court into the record for the purposes of error. It certainly may become so when an exception to it is noted under the Writ of Error Act. A case in 1 Sergeant & Rawle, p. 298, *Douglas v. Baldwin*, holds that the Legislature having required the charge of the Court to be made in writing and to be filed with the record in the cause, supersedes the necessity of a bill of exceptions. In this case Chief Justice Tilghman says the "Act of the Assembly directs the opinion of the Judge to be filed of record; it becomes then a part of the record, and being so the Superior Court must of necessity take notice of it. * * An opinion filed by positive command of law is of the body of the record and must so remain."

We have carefully reviewed the charge of the Court and the various assignments made upon it. We need only advert to one.

Evidence was introduced by the defense of repeated acts of sexual intercourse with several persons, within a year or two prior to the alleged seduction. This, if believed, would show the unchaste character of the prosecuting witness prior to the act upon which the prosecution was based. In rebuttal she denied the acts of sexual intercourse, but offered no evidence to show that she had reformed. The charge of the Court upon this matter was as follows:

"Many of the statutes making seduction criminal in other countries require in addition to the provisions contained in our statute, that the woman seduced shall be of chaste character. This seems to have been purposely omitted from our statute, but the question of chastity of the prosecuting witness is always more or less involved in prosecutions for seduction. For instance, it is apparent to every one that a prostitute could not be seduced. The law is made to protect the chastity of those who are trying to live properly. * * *

"By the expression 'chastity' of the complaining witness, I do not intend for you to understand that it is necessary for her never to have had sexual intercourse with any one prior to the alleged seduction. It would violate the spirit as well as the language of the statute to hold that a woman should not be entitled to its beneficent protection, who at some time in her

life, in a moment of weakness, had given up her body through the motive of love, or under the influence of passionate excitement, or even who has given up her body for gain. Therefore the previous unchastity of the prosecutrix, if proved, would not of itself be a defense in this case.

"If a woman reforms after having had sexual intercourse, she is as much entitled to the protection of the statute as though she had never fallen from virtue. Therefore, if you should find that the complaining witness had had sexual intercourse prior to the alleged seduction, you must then consider whether or not she reformed before the time when such seduction is alleged to have occurred, or whether a time sufficient had elapsed for you to presume that she had reformed. The matter of reformation is in your hands, as well as other questions of fact in this case. Therefore, if the jury believe the testimony of the defense that in former years the prosecutrix was an unchaste person, but has since reformed, and has under promise of marriage committed fornication with the defendant, you must convict.

"One of the Supreme Courts of the United States that is held in the very highest respect, in treating of this matter, has laid down the principle that a woman who has been seduced but who has reformed may be again the subject of seduction, and where a reasonable time elapses between the different acts, the presumption in favor of reformation may arise. By this you see that it is not necessary in all cases to prove reformation, but after a reasonable time reformation may be presumed.

"As to what is reasonable time, I leave to you to find, and the circumstances of the case must determine as to what is reasonable time for reformation. I cannot give you any rule upon this question, and must leave it to your good judgment."

We think this instruction was erroneous. It authorized the jury to find that the prosecuting witness had committed repeated acts of sexual intercourse with several persons within a year or two of the alleged seduction, and then further find, from the mere lapse of that year or two of time, regardless of other circumstances, and in the absence of any evidence of her mode of life meanwhile, that she had reformed.

We do not go so far as to hold that under no circumstances may reformation be presumed from mere lapse of time. If but one act of unchastity were shown, and that fifteen or twenty years previously, it may be that the jury would, in the absence of any evidence one way or the other as to the mode of life meanwhile, be justified in inferring reformation. But we think that the instruction was erroneous as applied to the facts of this case.

The cases cited in 21 Eng. & Am. Encyc. of Law, p. 1048, may be referred to.

In the case of *People v. Clark*, 33 Mich., 117, the Court say: "Had a reasonable time elapsed before the different acts, a presumption in favor of a reformation might arise, but we think no such presumption could arise in this case, and that the burden of proving such would be on the prosecution."

In a later case, *People v. Squires*, 49 Mich., 489, the trial Judge had deducted from *People v. Clark* that a return to virtue between acts of intercourse might be presumed if the interval was long enough, but the Supreme Court held on appeal that this was a misapprehension of their ruling in the former case, and that it was not their view that "any lapse of time which was possible in the case, or that in any case mere abstention from intercourse for a few months, which might be fully accounted for by want of opportunity, would ground a legal presumption of reformation beyond all reasonable doubt."

Upon a review of the whole case we think the instruction given was material and did the defendant injury, and was erroneous, and a new trial should be ordered, which is done accordingly.

Messrs. Hartwell, Thurston & Stanley and A. Rosa for prosecution. A. S. Humphreys for defendant.

Honolulu, September 16, 1896.

MORE ABOUT LANDS IN HAWAIIAN ISLES.

How Some Were Acquired by the Early Settlers.

STATEMENT OF LEWIS REES.

Difficulties Encountered by Foreigners in Retaining Their Holdings Before the Missionaries Came Here—Sharp Practices Among Old Chiefs—They Gave Away Land.

About two months since there was published in this paper a statement by the late Captain Adams on the subject of land in Hawaii and how it was acquired by the early settlers. The article was interesting to many of the residents of Honolulu who were living here back in the forties when it became necessary for people holding land, over which there was a dispute, to come forward and prove property.

The following statement made by Lewis Rees in 1848 carries with it the same interest as did that of Captain Adams and will no doubt find a place in the scrap books of many citizens:

DECLARATION OF LEWIS REES.

On the 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, before me, Wm. Miller, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul General at Honolulu, personally appeared Lewis Rees, a native of Towne in Merionethshire, Wales, now residing at Honolulu, and voluntarily made the following and sincere declaration:

That after completing my apprenticeship on board a coasting vessel belonging to Barmouth, I was in 1794, pressed into the British Navy, in which I served eight years, principally on board the Frigate "Success," in the Mediterranean, having been in the blockade of Malta, and several other affairs. I was paid off at Portsmouth

in 1802, when the short peace took place, and after that I joined and continued in the merchant service.

I left the ship "King George," a trader amongst the South Sea Islands, at Otaheite. We had lays on board that vessel, and being unsuccessful the master of her was glad enough to get rid of some of his crew before he returned to Sydney, to which place the ship belonged.

I came to the Sandwich Islands in 1819, working my passage from Otaheite in the ship "Arab," of Boston. Soon after landing I went to live with the chief Manua, who was Chamberlain to King Rihō-Rihō, to whom I acted as a sort of mayor-domo or steward on grand occasions, and when he had strangers to dine with him. I used to take charge of His Majesty's plates, glasses, earthenware, and such like things.

Manua was so well satisfied with my services and conduct that he frequently offered me land, and on one occasion wished me to accept a public house in Honolulu, but that I positively refused to do, being averse to sell liquor. I at last, however, did accept from him a small piece of land at Maititi, situated about a mile from Honolulu.

Soon after that, in 1823, Manua went to England with King Rihō-Rihō, and when he came back in the "Blond" Frigate I joined him again, and he continued to consider and treat me as one of his own favorite people.

Soon after this I made known to Manua that the land he gave me at Maititi was too small to keep cattle upon, when he replied he would give me in exchange for the said land the piau at Oia, in the district of Ewa, or Pearl River. He added, "we will have a look at them, for I am going down there to cut sandal wood and you must come with me." We went accordingly. His people were cutting sandal wood. He told me to cut wood to make a house for myself, which I did. He then pointed out, and gave to me, the land which I now hold and have ever since held, the boundaries and dimensions of which are designated in the plan of survey, lately made by the Government surveyor, Mr. Metcalf,

or who were useful to them. The tract which was given to me no one at the time, I firmly believe, would have given 50 dollars for. By far the greatest part of it is without water, and there never was any Sandal Wood on it. Still, by exertions and great attention, I have been able to get a living on it for the last 18 years by taking in gentlemen's horses, and some cattle, to graze. I am married to a native woman and have by her one legitimate son, to whom I wish to secure my property. I have been pressed to take the oath of allegiance, which I have always declined, and intend always to decline, doing.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tarter Powder
40 Years the Standard.
LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

who, when on the spot whilst, and before, making the survey heard what Namau and other native thought proper to say respecting the land, either against or for me. Namau now wishes most unjustifiably to deprive me of what is mine, and as he is a member of the Land Commission, and a chief too, I have reason to fear he will be enabled to deceive those who do not know the ungrateful and heartless manner, and unfair means which have been too often resorted to in order to deprive old foreign residents of their land or part of their lands.

In 1842 some kanakas, dependents of Namau, ordered me in the name of their master to quit my land, saying that as both Rihō-Rihō and Manua were dead, the land was no longer mine, and furthermore that I was no Englishman.

I immediately came up to Honolulu to see Namau about this business, when he professed for me a great deal of friendship, was extremely kind to me, and said that it was all a mistake on the part of his people. He continued, "we must always remain good friends," and in order that no more trouble might arise he presented me a paper which he called a mutual agreement and it was of the following tenor:

"A bond of agreement between me and Lewis Rees concerning a piece of pasture land at Hōeae (Oia).

I FORBID LEWIS REES.

1. That he shall not pasture other people's cattle upon this land, either for pay or without pay.

2. If Namau shall hear that Lewis Rees has secretly taken cattle to pasture for pay, after the date of this writing, that shall be the end of his living at Hōeae.

3. The following are cattle which it is lawful to pasture upon this land, viz: cattle which he puts in with Kaupewa, those are cattle which it is proper for him to let run upon the land of Hōeae, and our cattle are also to go with them.

4. If any other man's cattle run upon this ground, he shall pay damages according to law.

This writing is made out beforehand, in mutual friendship; therefore we subscribe our names this 20th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

Honolulu, Oahu.
Names.
Witnesses."

This paper I saw through at once, and of course refused to sign it. I then applied to Dr. Judd, who gave me a letter for Namau, but a fortnight afterwards his same people, before mentioned, came again and attempted to drive me from my land, upon which I once more applied to Dr. Judd who was good enough to give me another letter to Namau, which prevented by being further disturbed until called before the Land Commission to make good my claim against the pretensions of one of its own members.

Several kanakas were witnesses of the delivery of the land to me by Manua in 1828—most of them are dead—but some are living. One of the latter, Wm. Kinua, who was Manua's clerk, gave clear and decisive evidence in my favor to Mr. Richards; and two others, Carne and Kikini, promised me to do the same, having stated to me all the facts as I have before related respecting the delivery of the land. They were accordingly cited by me to appear yesterday at the Land Commission, which they did, and to my great surprise, then stated to the Board, Namau being present, quite the reverse of what they acknowledged and asserted to me at Pearl River. It can hardly be supposed I should have cited them as witnesses if they had not previously declared in my favor. It is clear to me that the presence and wishes of Namau were the cause of their turning against me. Persons who know as well as I do the awe which kanakas entertain for their chiefs will not be surprised at this.

Namau pretends that Manua gave me only a small piece of flat land which was formerly cultivated, and brings native witnesses whose testimony will not stand scrutinizing.

In former times the chiefs were always very desirous to give away land to foreigners whom they appreciated,

or who were useful to them. The tract which was given to me no one at the time, I firmly believe, would have given 50 dollars for. By far the greatest part of it is without water, and there never was any Sandal Wood on it. Still, by exertions and great attention, I have been able to get a living on it for the last 18 years by taking in gentlemen's horses, and some cattle, to graze. I am married to a native woman and have by her one legitimate son, to whom I wish to secure my property. I have been pressed to take the oath of allegiance, which I have always declined, and intend always to decline, doing.

I ought, perhaps, before to have stated that Manua accompanied Boki on his expedition to Erramango in search of Sandal Wood in 1829, on which occasion both perished. Before Manua left he bought a white mare for me, for which he gave sixty dollars, and which I still have. He also bought me three cows and some goats, and on the evening before he embarked at Honolulu he said to Namau, his brother-in-law, in my presence as follows:

"Be kind to Rees till I come back; build him a corral or pen at Oia for his cattle, which will increase; fence in part of the flat and plant in for him, and then leave it for him." To each of which commands Namau answered "al," but he never fulfilled the commands; on the contrary, he induced me to give his sister, Manua's widow, one half the goats and one half the horses, as they increased in number. At last it was so troublesome to divide the produce of the goats that I sold them all off and gave her the money. This I did because, although Manua gave me the mare, cows and some goats, still I wished afterwards to pay his widow for them.

The trouble, expense and exertions I have been at in so often attending at Honolulu about my land claim, and getting the survey of it taken, have reduced me, I fear, to my deathbed, for which reason, principally, I now make this declaration.

For the truth of all I have stated I can with confidence refer to every old foreign resident on this island as far as each of them may be acquainted with me, and my affairs. I know also they are most willing to do me any good office in their power.

And I hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I make and put my mark to this declaration freely, fully, and according to its true meaning and intent, without any latent or mutual reservation whatever.

(Signed) LEWIS (X) REES.
Mark

Y. H. I. Boys Entertain. The Y. H. I. showed their many friends a good time on Friday evening, the occasion being the installation of their new officers. Foster Hall was nicely decorated and everything made as attractive as possible for the guests of the evening. The program was an attractive one, especially that part in which members of the Institute sang native songs. Refreshments were served and a general good time indulged in.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story.

Customers Want Hood's. We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praise are often heard. L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois. Thousands of druggists say the same.

Hood's Pills are the only pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THEY HONORED "EMERALD ISLE"

Makawao Literary Carries Out
Good Program.

MAUI BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Schools of District Open With Good Attendance—Promotion at Hamakapoko—Good Water at Kihel Kula—Mail from the W. G. Hall—Wedding on the Tapis. Etc.

MAUI, Sept. 19.—The September meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place last evening in the parlors of the Paia Foreign Church.

The program rendered was in honor of the "Emerald Isle" and of course was much enjoyed.

Lecture on Ireland (explanatory of sixty-five interesting magic lantern views).

Song—"Katy's Letter" by Miss Beckwith.

Recitation—"St. Patrick's Day," by Agnes Fleming.

Song—"Kathleen Mavourneen," by Miss Lucy Hayselden.

Reading—"The Irishman and the Owl," Mrs. S. E. Taylor.

Trio—"John Kissed Mollie," Messrs. Nichol, Lindsay, Dame Dunden and C. W. Baldwin.

S. E. Taylor's dissolving views of the land of the shamrock were well selected and held the attention of the audience.

A base ball game will take place at Lahaina on the 19th between the Lahaina and Wailuku nines for the championship of Maui. The Lahaina boys claim to be the champions of the Island, but in reality that honor belongs to the Wailuku base ballists.

The following players left Wailuku at 3 o'clock this morning: C. Ballay, p; Akina, c; G. Cummings, 1b; J. Kauka, 2b; Chas. Chillingworth, 3b; H. Mossman, ss; J. Ross, lf; C. Palia, cf; F. Carter, rf. The game is to be called at 1:30 p.m.

The schools of Makawao district began the year with unusually large attendance. Maunaolu Seminary has about 80 girls; Hamakapoko school, 130 children; Kealahou (Kula), 125; Makawao, 114.

A slight earthquake shock was felt on Maui at 4:45 a.m., September 13.

Willow Baldwin of Makawao, Kauai, is enjoying a vacation at the home of his parents at Haiku.

"Watchmaker" Kennedy of Hilo was a recent visitor at Paia.

G. Gilhus is now in charge of the Kahanui section of the Hamakapoko plantation. B. D. Baldwin has been recently appointed head luna, and J. J. Hair chief sugar boiler of the same sugar farm.

While boring for water recently at Kihel Kula, at 22 feet from the surface a stream of water was met with which a steady flow through a 3-inch pipe does not in the least exhaust.

Apropos of Kihel, the Hall's mail reached mauka Makawao at 3 a.m. Wednesday morning, the 16th, instead of 11 a.m., as usual when delivered via Moalaea Bay.

The wedding of Miss Baldwin of Haiku and Dr. John Weddick of Ewa will probably occur during the latter part of the present month.

Kahului harbor is clear of vessels. Weather: Very dry.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A Design Already Accepted for One of the Buildings.

A most important architectural feature of the University Exposition, to be held in Paris in 1900, will be the two new palaces to be erected in the Champs Elysees. Plans for both buildings have now been selected, and the work will presently be under way. The building will be the Madison Square of Paris.

The selection was made deliberately by competition. There has, of course, been some discussion of the jury's award, but the character of the jurors has been enough to repress any expression of real discontent. Well it might, with such men for jurors as Ed Detailli and Purvis de Chavannes, presidents, respectively, of the Association of French Artists and the National Society of Fine Arts; M. Henry Boucher, Minister of Commerce; M. A. Picard, Commissioner General, and M. Henri Raujou, director of fine arts for the exposition.

Sixty plans were submitted for the grand palace, which is to be the most imposing architectural monument of the exposition. No less a sum than 45,000 francs was offered. The judges began by eliminating about one-half the plans offered. About thirty remained, and this number was without difficulty again cut in two, leaving fifteen. This remnant, representing much and varied talent, was sub-di-

vided and classified, with the result indicated in this table of awards:

First premium (15,000f.)	M. Louvet
Second premium (12,000f.)	MM. Deglano and Binet
Third premium (8,000f.)	M. Thomas
Fourth premium (6,000f.)	M. Girault
Fifth premium (4,000f.)	M. Troopey-Bally

M. Louvet's plans are considered a real triumph of interior arrangement and artistic imagination of the highest order.

The artist has endeavored to modify as little as possible the aspect of the Champs Elysees. The new avenue leading from the Champs Elysees to the Invalides has not been neglected. The palace is to be surrounded with trees and gardens, which will have the appearance of connecting naturally with the existing trees and shrubbery in the famous promenade.

As to the palace itself it contains two monumental staircases, and an immense entrance hall. On the first floor are the salons reserved for the exhibition of paintings. An enormous salon is set aside for sculpture, and plenty of space has been reserved for smaller exhibition rooms, a great cafe-restaurant, etc.

The rooms on the ground floor will have abundant light. Those of the first floor will be lighted from above, excepting the salon of honor, which has immense windows and balconies.

It is to be a permanent building, this palace, and will be utilized for the annual horse show. A track can easily be laid on the ground floor, and arrangements have been made for stabling underground, as is also the case of Madison Square Garden.

M. Charles Girault, by unanimous vote of the jury, secured first prize for the lesser palace, 5000 francs, and also fourth prize for the grand palace, 4000 francs. M. Girault is 45 years old and a native of Cosne. The Palace of Hygiene, on the Esplanade des Invalides, and the pavilion of the Chamber of Commerce, on the banks of the Seine, two notable features of the Exposition of 1889, were his. He is now building the monument which Mme. Pasteur, widow of the illustrious savant, has dedicated to her husband's memory at the Pasteur Institute in the Rue Dutot, where M. Pasteur's body is eventually to be interred.—N. Y. Advertiser.

ENGLISH NEWS BUDGET.

Strike of Large Proportions Threatened Among Dockers.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—B. F. Hawksley, Cecil Rhodes' solicitor, writes to the Times, expressing regret at the statement by John Hayes Hammond that the Johannesburg reformers had protested against the Jameson raid, that he had felt compelled to say so by Dr. Jameson's imputation of cowardice on the reformers for not having cooperated with him in his raid.

A meeting of two thousand dockers was held at Cannington today in connection with the threatened strike in that trade. It was announced at this meeting that 1,750,000 continental dockers had joined the international federation of ship, dock and river workers. The principal ports of the United States, it was further announced, had also sent inquiries with a view to joining.

The government has decided that those of Dr. Jameson's officers who were acquitted on their trial for participation in the raid shall return to their regiments, while those who were sentenced must retire with ordinary privileges.

In compliance with the wish of Albert Whitehead, the recently released dynamiter, he will be sent to America in charge of his brother. The committee opened a fund to raise £100 with which to meet expenses.

An official despatch from Untal announces that Chief Makoni, the great leader of the insurgent Mashonas, has been captured in a cave at his stronghold.

The elections for members of the Spanish councils general yesterday resulted in the return of a large ministerial majority. Serious rioting took place at Barcelona, where the electoral college ballot box was smashed and knives and revolvers were freely used.

An official dispatch from General Blanco, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, announces the discovery of a fresh conspiracy against the Spanish government. He adds that the plot is widespread in its ramifications. Numerous arrests have been made.

A despatch from Hong Kong says that a thousand insurgents, commanded by a half-breed named Santolano, have invaded San Isidro, island of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine Islands, and have imprisoned the governor, his secretary and other officials, and have committed many outrages.

COFFEE.

The coffee plant is a very pretty and graceful shrub. Its natural height is about 20 feet, but it is not allowed to grow more than 8 feet high, and the branches are trimmed out. The blossoms are white, and while they last a coffee orchard is exquisitely beautiful, as well as fragrant. In the second year the trees begin to bear, and in the third the crop is good. The berries when ripe are of a rich red color resembling a cherry, and the two seeds inside the coffee berries are surrounded by a juicy pulp. As soon as they are picked they are put into a machine which separates the berries from their covering; they are then spread out on frames to dry, after which the husk or thin coating round the berries is beaten off or winnowed away. Children sort out the best berries, which are then packed and ready for shipment. Each tree yields from one to three pounds of coffee. Coffee increases in value with age, but the sooner they are used after they are roasted the better; in fact, if they are taken from the cylinder to the mill

and thence to the coffee-pot so much the better will the coffee be.

The French are supposed to excel in coffee-making, but it is such a simple process that any one after a little practice ought to be able to make it well. The berries if possible should be roasted and ground at home. If this is not practicable pure ground coffee should be bought, and when not in use should be kept in a close tin. Coffee-pots are made in great variety now, but one that will make excellent coffee can be found in any kitchen, for it is only a large jug; this should be made quite hot, and the coffee measured into it, allowing from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful for every half-pint, according to the strength desired. On to this drop a pinch of salt, and pour over the desired quantity of boiling water; stir together, and then stand the jug on the stove closely covered for five or six minutes; strain into a hot coffee-pot and you have clear beautiful coffee. Hot milk—scalded, not boiling—should be sent to table with it. "Cafe au lait" and "cafe noir" are made in the same way, only more coffee must be used.

As to the palace itself it contains two monumental staircases, and an immense entrance hall. On the first floor

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FIRST VESSEL BUILT ON PUGET SOUND.

An Hawaiian Helped Build and Launch it.

STORY BY CONSUL J. G. SWAN

The Building of the "North West America." Wonder and Rejoicing—Origin of the Chinook Language—The Undertaking by Captain Meares Was a Great Success.

In 1788 Capt. John Meares, a lieutenant of the royal navy in command of an expedition from China to the northwest coast of North America, sailed from Canton on the 22d. day of January, with two vessels, the *Felia* of 230 tons, commanded by Capt. Meares, and the *Iphigenia* of 200 tons, in command of Capt. Douglas, who had been with Capt. Meares in a former voyage of the ship *Nootka*, as first officer. The vessels were bound to *Nootka*, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, B. C., to establish a trading post.

The crew of the *Felia* was composed of English sailors and Chinese carpenters and smiths, as well as European artisans, and numbered fifty men.

The *Iphigenia* had a crew composed of the same necessary and useful classes of people, and numbered forty men. They had also as passengers *Tianna*, a prince of Hawaii, and a native of *Nootka*, King George's Sound named *Comekala*, both of whom had been taken to China by other vessels, and Capt. Meares was now returning them to their native lands.

The head carpenter of the *Felia* was a young man of much professional skill who had served his time in London. By direction of Capt. Meares he made the model and got out the moulds all complete for a vessel of fifty tons to be built immediately on the arrival of the *Felia* at *Nootka*, to be used as a tender to collect furs and to trade on the coast. The Chinese carpenters had not the least idea of our mode of naval architecture, but they were skillful workmen and willing to do as they were directed.

The ship had a long and tempestuous passage from China, and finally arrived in Friendly cove, on the west coast of Vancouver island, on Tuesday, May 13, 1788. Much to the joy of *Comekala*, who was brother of *Maquilla*, the chief of King George's sound, and his relative *Callicum*, who stood next in rank. *Wicananish* was a powerful prince of a tribe to the southward, and resided at *Clyquot*.

The carpenters were sent into the woods to cut timber for the frame of the new vessel, and on the 4th of June, 1788, the keel was laid, and all hands evinced the greatest interest. The vessel was finished and launched on Saturday, the 20th of September, 1788, and the event is thus described by Meares in the following graphic manner:

"On the 20th at noon an event to which we had so long looked with anxious expectation and had been the fruit of so much care and labor, was ripe for accomplishment. The vessel was then waiting to quit the stocks, and to give all due honor to such an important scene, we adopted as far as was in our power the ceremony of other dockyards. As soon as the tide was at its proper height the English ensign was displayed on shore at the house and on board the new vessel, which at the proper moment was named the *North West America*, as being the first bottom ever built and launched on this side of the globe."

"It was a moment of much expectation. The circumstances of our situation made us look to it with more than common hope. *Maquilla*, *Callicum* and a large body of their people who had received information of the launch, were come to behold it. The Chinese carpenters did not very well conceive the last operation of a business in which they themselves had been so much and so materially concerned. Nor shall we forget to mention the chief of the Sandwich Islands, whose every power was absorbed in the business that approached and who had determined to be on board the vessel when she gilded into the water. The presence of the Indians ought also to be considered when we are describing the attendant ceremonies of this important event, which from the labor that produced it, the scene that surrounded it, the spectators that beheld it, and the commercial advantages as well as civilizing ideas connected with it, will attach some little consequence to its proceeding in the mind of the philosopher, as well as in the views of the politician."

"But our suspense was not of long duration. On the firing of a gun, the vessel started from the ways like a shot. Indeed she went off with so much velocity that she had nearly made her way out of the harbor, for the fact was, not being accustomed to this business, we had forgotten to place an anchor and cable on board to bring her up, which is the usual practice on these occasions. The boats, however, soon towed her to her intended station, and in a short time the *North West America* was anchored close to the *Felia* and *Iphigenia*.

"*Tianna*, who was on board the vessel at the time of her being launched, not only saw, but may be said to have felt, the operation as if it had been the work of enchantment, and could only express his astonishment by capering about, clapping his hands and exclaiming 'Malkai! Malkai!' good, handsome, beautiful, a word the most expressive in the language of the Sandwich Islands, to convey wonder, approbation and delight. The Chinese carpenters were also in an almost equal degree of astonishment, as they never had before been witness to such a spectacle.

Nor were the natives of the Sound who were present at this ceremony less impressed by a series of operations, the simplest of which was far above their comprehension. In short, this business did not fail to raise us still higher in their good opinion, and to afford them better and more correct notions than they hitherto possessed of the superiority of civilized over savage life."

The *North West America* went to Queen Charlotte sound and collected a large quantity of sea otter skins and subsequently went to Canton. Capt. Meares then says what our own naval officers will endorse:

"I trust it will not be considered as an impertinent digression if I express my gratitude of that example of professional vigor and perseverance, which in my early days were set before me, on the opposite side of this continent, where ability and courage alleviated, in some measure, the chagrin of unsuccessful war. The campaigns in Canada owe their only honor to the naval warfare on the lakes of that country; and it was my good fortune when a youth to be injured in such a school to the hardships and difficulties of naval life; to learn there that temper and perseverance must be added to professional knowledge in order to surmount them. I was ready to acknowledge that, for the little skill I may possess as a professional man, as well as the patience I have exercised and the perseverance which I have exerted in this or any other voyage, I am indebted to the rigorous discipline which necessarily arose from the continual action, hazard and conflict of the service in which I was first engaged. Some little experience has convinced me that danger and difficulties form the best school of maritime education; and he that has been so employed as to have seen everything, and so circumstanced as to despise nothing, cannot fail of rendering service to his country."

Meares says that *Comekala* "was at first very active in forwarding our commercial arrangements; but he now spoke such a jargon of Chinese, English and *Nootka* as to be by no means a ready interpreter between us and the natives." This was probably the origin of the Chinook jargon, as it was after the white man had traded at *Nootka* that the Columbia river was discovered by Gray, and the *Nootka* traders went to the Columbia river at Chinook, taking with them the *Nootka* jargon, which was added to by the Chinook, French Japanese and Spanish language till it assumed its present shape. It was early utilized by the Hudson Bay Company as a means of trade intercourse, and through their influence has gradually spread among all the tribes of Northwest America, from California to Alaska.

It is interesting to trace the ship building of Puget sound and British Columbia from the building of the Northwest America to the present time, and if Meares can look from his spiritual abode and see the fine vessels which have been built at Port Madison, Port Ludlow, Port Blakely, Seattle and in Victoria and other places, to the beautiful steam launches just finished at Port Townsend for the United States revenue marine service by Gibbs & Heffernan, he will see that his predictions have been more than fulfilled.

What became of the schooner *Northwest America* is not stated, but she went to Canton with a cargo of sea otter skins and was probably sold there.

Tianna, the Sandwich island prince, was taken home to Hawaii by the *Iphigenia*, and the friendly intercourse that had been started and so eminently successfully continued by the wise action of the American missionaries has culminated in making the most thrifty and prosperous Hawaiian republic.

JAMES G. SWAN.

Port Townsend, August 31.

A POPULAR PASTOR.

Suffered Greatly With Kidney Troubles.

From the News, Jonesboro, Ga.

A reporter of the News called at the residence of Rev. L. M. Lyle, the popular pastor of the Methodist Church of this place (Jonesboro, Ga.) last week, and in reply to a question from the scribe he said:

"I was born near Jefferson County, Ga., in 1843, and was reared and educated in Athens. In April, 1861, shortly after the first guns of the great rebellion were sounded, I entered the Confederate army and served four years.

"Shortly after I joined the conference of the M. E. Church South, and in March, 1867, while near Prince Frederick, Maryland, was caught in the great blizzard and nearly frozen to death. Soon after that my health began to fail and I realized that unless something was done quickly I should soon be helpless with disease.

"I had some time previous to this been affected with kidney trouble, and after using many remedies without relief found a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. So I thought I would give them another trial, and accordingly purchased a box and began taking them, and a change for the better was at once perceptible.

"The kidney complaint is now cured, yet we always keep the pills in the house, as I believe them to be superior to any other medicine for impoverishment of the blood and nervous exhaustion.

"We have since used them in our family for nervous prostration and after severe cases of typhoid fever, and in each case they proved to be all that is claimed for them. I sound their praises wherever I go, for they are worth their weight in gold. I take great pleasure in adding my testimonial as to the virtue of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Rev. L. M. Lyle has lived in Jonesboro for some time, and is pastor of the Methodist Church. He is much admired by the entire community as a servant of God and as a manly man. His words, therefore, will be read with interest.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink

Pills are sold only in glass vials, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicines.

SOME PLURALS.

We'll begin with a box, and the plural is boxes.

But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes;

Then one fowl is a goose, but two are called geese.

Yet the plural of mouse should never be meese.

You may find a lone mouse or a whole nest of mice.

But the plural of house is houses, not hice.

If the plural of man is always called men,

Why shouldnt the plural of pan be called pen?

The cow in the plural may be cows or kine,

But a cow if repeated is never called kine;

And the plural of vow is vows, never vine.

If I speak of a foot and you show me your feet,

And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet?

If one is a tooth, and a whole set are teeth.

Why shouldnt the plural of booth be called beeth?

If the singular's this and the plural is these,

Should the plural of kiss ever be nick-named keese?

Then one may be that and three would be those,

Yet hat in the plural would never be hose,

And the plural of cat is cats, not cose.

We speak of a brother, and also of brethren.

But though we say mother, we never say methren;

Then the masculine pronouns are he, his and him,

But imagine the feminine, she, shis and shim.

So the English, I think you all will agree,

Is the queerest language you ever did see. —Boston Commonwealth.

VERY SUGARY.

Quercite is a kind of sugar found in acorns.

Mannite is that variety of sugar found in manna.

Glucose is the sugar produced from grape juice.

Mycose is a sugar produced from the ergot of rye.

Galactose is that kind of sugar which exists in milk.

Maple sugar was first made in New England in 1752.

The first sugar mill was erected in Louisiana in 1758.

The botanical name of the sugar cane is saccharum officinarum.

Sugar is found in parsnips, mallows and almost all vegetables.

Sorbine is the sugar found in the berry of the mountain ash.

Eucalyne is the form of sugar found in the sap of the eucalyptus.

Before the discovery of sugar, drinks were sweetened with honey.

By the year 1770 sugar had become a staple product of Louisiana.

The sugar-maple tree is botanically known as the acer saccharinum.

The sap of the sugar cane produces from 15 to 20 per cent. of sugar.

Sugar exists in the sap or leaves of nearly 200 different kinds of trees.

The refining of sugar was invented in Antwerp in the sixteenth century.

The word "caramel" is of Greek origin and signifies simply black honey.

Laevulose is that sugar most liberally found in honey and various fruits.

Gibson says that sugar was first brought from Asia to Europe A. D. 625.

Entomologists declare that the sugar cane has 227 varieties of insect enemies.

The longest run in candy has been made by chocolate creams and carmel.

Sugar is boiled, more or less, for candy, according to the kind to be made.

HERE AND NOW.

Here in the heart of this world,

Here in the noise and the din,

Here where our spirits were hurled

To battle with sorrow and sin.

This is the place and the spot,

For knowledge of infinite things;

This is the kingdom where Thought

Can conquer the prowess of kings.

Wait for no heavenly life,

Seek for no temple alone;

Here in the midst of the strife

Know what the sages have known.

See what the Perfect One saw,

God in the depths of each soul;

God as the Light and the Law,

God as beginning and goal.

Stand not aloof or apart.

Plunge in the thick of the fight;

There in the street and the mart,

That is the place to do right,

Not in some cloister or cave,

Not in some kingdom above;

Here on this side of the grave,

Here should we labor and love.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

PREVENTING ACCIDENTS AT SEA.

A very interesting starting appliance, used on the French cruiser *Bouvet*, is described in the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale*. Here the distributing valve of the steam steering apparatus is not automatically moved by the apparatus itself, but by a small electrical motor, quite independent of

the steering gear, and the latter follows the movement of the valve. The starting of the motor is done from the deck by means of governing apparatus. Here, however, the current is not led direct into the motor, but first to a relay, which then in its turn governs the motor current. The working of the governor apparatus on deck is effected according to a rudder indicator, which contains several numbered lamps. These different lamps correspond with certain rudder angles, and are lift up by the movement of the tiller.

WANTED FREE LIQUOR.

In a discussion on the liquor traffic in Dublin, Ireland, some time ago, a speaker made much of the fact that it was mainly from the whisky tax that the British Government derived the funds wherewithal it paid soldiers, police, spies, jailers and so forth, to repress and punish Irish patriotism and keep the country in subjection. "But," said he,

DIED ALONE.

Old Dan Markel Falls Back on His Bed in Fowler's Yard, a Corpse.

No One to Bury Him But the Good Jailer—Not Even a Prayer Over His Grave.

Dan Markel, an American, aged 76, years, dropped dead while sitting on the edge of his bed in a room in Fowler's Yard at 11:15 a. m. yesterday, the cause of death being asthma.

Markel had been sick in bed ever since Friday, and was so ill on Sunday that two men remained on watch all night on the veranda outside.

At about 11:10 in the morning John Gilbertson, the janitor in charge of all the cottages in Fowler's Yard, dropped in at Markel's room to see how the old man was getting along. He was sitting on the edge of the bed, apparently no worse off than he had been on the previous day.

Gilbertson asked him if there was anything he could do for him, to which question he replied in the negative. After this the janitor went over to another cottage to attend to his regular morning duties. He had been gone but four or five minutes when a man ran over and said that Markel had been seen to throw up his hands suddenly and fall backwards on the bed. Upon investigation it was found that the old man was quite dead. His remains were prepared for burial and in the afternoon with no one to follow the bier but John Gilbertson, the good-hearted old janitor, and no one to say a prayer over the grave, Dan Markel was buried in Makiki cemetery.

Markel was particularly stubborn about going to the hospital, preferring to remain in his room in Fowler's yard and be treated by a Japanese doctor.

For a long while he had been supported by the American Relief Society, being unable through the infirmities of old age to make a living for himself.

He leaves no relatives in the city and no personal effects but a few articles of clothing.

CHURCH MEMBER GAMBLER.

J. Kua, Wife and Four Friends Arrested in Kamailihi.

J. Kua, a native, was arrested in his home in Kamailihi Saturday night on the charge of keeping a house where gambling was carried on. Captain Hoohano and Detective Kaape made the arrest.

It seems that Kua is quite an elderly native who is a member of Kamailihi church. Some of the other good members learned that Kua was keeping a gambling establishment and made complaints at police headquarters. In accordance with this the Deputy-Marshal sent officers out to Kua's house and there found his wife gambling with two Chinamen and two natives. The whole party was immediately put under arrest and taken to the police station.

Kua was the next one wanted and as stated above was arrested in his own house.

FOLLOWING AMERICA'S LEAD.

England Appointing Commercial Attachés.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Thomas Ewing Moore, United States commercial agent at Weimar, has called the attention of the department of state to the fact that the British government has taken steps to supplement its consular service by the appointment of commercial attachés. So far, two of these attachés have been appointed, one at Berlin, whose field comprises Germany, Netherlands and Scandinavia, and one at Madrid, for Spain and Portugal.

The duties of these officials are to relieve the consuls of the work of introducing British goods into foreign markets, and the beginning of this service has been noted with alarm by England's greatest trade competitor, Germany, where the press has begun already an agitation looking to the form of the German consular service to meet England's action, involving a special education and preparation of young men commercially and technically trained or else that they be supplied with especially trained assistants.

Mr. Moore attributes this agitation in both Great Britain and Germany to the remodeling of the consular service to a perception of the excellent results attending the development of the United States of a system of special consular reports upon matters calculated to benefit American producers and merchants.

NEW STEAMER.

Addition to the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line.

In the Sydney Herald of August 27, there was a London dispatch announcing the purchase by the C. & A. S. S. Company of the ex-mail steamer *Arrangi*, formerly of the New Zealand Shipping Co., and in the London-New Zealand trade. She was built by the John Elder Co., and is of 4000 tons, half of which is given up to passenger accommodations.

The *Arrangi* is at present in London being overhauled and having new engines placed in her. She will be the handsomest vessel in the trans-Pacific trade and will sail from the Colonies to Vancouver via Honolulu early in January.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DATE	BAROM.		THERM.		HUM.		WIND.		PRESS.
	IN.	OUT.	IN.	OUT.	IN.	OUT.	IN.	OUT.	
Sat. 12	30.03	29.96	69	68	0.00	37	1	NE	0-1
Sun. 13	30.07	29.90	69	68	0.00	64	4	NE	0-1
Mon. 14	30.07	29.90	70	69	0.00	57	2	NE	0-1
Tues. 15	30.06	29.98	70	69	0.00	54	2	NE	0-1
Wed. 16	30.06	29.93	71	69	0.00	54	2	NE	0-1
Thur. 17	30.05	29.98	72	69	0.00	70	4	SE	0-4
Fri. 18	30.05	29.95	74	69	0.00	54	3	NE	0-1

Bromometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.		MID.
	APL	JUL	APL	JUL	APL	JUL	APL	JUL	
Mon. 21	3.35	3.30	9.45	9.40	5.25	5.07	5.30	5.20	
Tues. 22	4.0	3.55	10.10	10.10	5.49	5.36	6.20	6.00	
Wed. 23	4.35	4.18	10.22	10.30	5.49	5.35	6.50	6.30	
Thur. 24	5.8	4.42	10.45	11.35	5.49	5.34	7.00	6.80	
Fri. 25	6.45	5.11	11.12	10.30	5.30	5.32	8.9	8.70	
Sat. 26	6.27	5.83	11.42	10.25	5.30	5.32	8.51	8.30	
Sun. 27	7.17	6.17	12.30	11.50	5.31	5.29	9.39	9.10	

Full moon next 21 at 01hr. 40min. p.m.

The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the Hawaiian Islands, and the time of day, with corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time whistle sounds at 12:00 a. m. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 18:00 p. m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for from S. Francisco San Francisco or or Vancouver Vancouver:

1896.

On or About On or About

Alameda ... Sept. 24 Warrimoo Sept. 24

Peking ... Sept. 28 China ... Sept. 25

Australia ... Sept. 28 Australia ... Oct. 3

Doric ... Oct. 7 Peru ... Oct. 12

Warrimoo ... Oct. 16 Monowai ... Oct. 15

Mariposa ... Oct. 22 Coptic ... Oct. 20

Bulgic ... Oct. 24 Australia ... Oct. 28

Australia ... Oct. 26 Miowera ... Oct. 24

Peru ... Nov. 2 Gaelic ... Nov. 6

Australia ... Nov. 18 Alameda ... Nov. 12

Miowera ... Nov. 16 Peking ... Nov. 16

Monowai ... Nov. 19 Australia ... Nov. 21

Rio Janeiro ... Nov. 19 Warrimoo ... Nov. 24

Gaelic ... Nov. 28 China ... Dec. 2

Australia ... Dec. 11 Mariposa ... Dec. 10

Doric ... Dec. 16 Bulgic ... Dec. 11

Warrimoo ... Dec. 16 Australia ... Dec. 16

Alameda ... Dec. 17 Coptic ... Dec. 28

China ... Dec. 24 Miowera ... Dec. 24

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from Due. O. & S. S. Gaelic, China and Japan ... Due. O. S. S. Alameda, San Fran ... Sept. 24 C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Colonies Sept. 24 P. M. S. S. China, China and Japan ... Sept. 25 P. M. S. S. City of Peking, S. F. Sept. 28 O. S. S. Australia, San Fran ... Sept. 28 Brit. bk Routenbeck, Liverpool. Dec. 15

VESSELS IN PORT.

MERCHANTMAN. (This list does not include coasters.) Haw. schr Norma, Rosehill, Laysan-land. Am. bk Ladas, Dixon, Liverpool. P. M. S. S. Aztec, Brown, Nanaimo. Bktne W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco. Am. bk S. G. Wilder, McNeil, San Francisco. Am. bk Ceylon, Calhoun, Port Townsend. Am. bk Matilda, Mackenzie, Seattle, Wash.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, Sept. 18. Stmr Waialeale, Peterson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr K. Moi, Mana, from Paauilo.

Am. bk S. G. Wilder, McNeil, from San Francisco.

Saturday, Sept. 19. Stmr Iwaiwai, Smythe, from Hawaii. Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Sunday, Sept. 19. Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Monday, Sept. 21. Am. bk Ceylon, Calhoun, from Port Townsend.

Am. bk Matilda, Mackenzie, from Seattle, Wash.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, Sept. 18. Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

Am. bk Forest Queen, Beasley, for Port Townsend.

Sunday, Sept. 20. U. S. S. Adams, Watson, for Lahaina.

Monday, Sept. 21. Stmr J. A. Cummins, Scarle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Gregory, for Waimea.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Mokolii, Hilo, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr Waialeale, Peterson, for Kauai ports at 4 p. m.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Makaweli at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Hawaii, per stmr Iwaiwai, Sept. 19—Geo. H. Robertson and C. Heddemann.

From Kauai ports, per stmr Kauai, Sept. 19—Jas. Blackie, wife, child and servant, Miss O. Hart and 7 on deck.

From Maui, per stmr Claudine, Sept. 20—Robt. Lewers and wife, C. A. Spreckels, D. Center, W. M. Graham, J. Marsden, Marshal Brown, J. Renier, Jr.,